We claim:

1. Stable pharmaceutical composition, characterized by comprising an amount of a fluoroether compound selected from the group constituted of sevoflurane, desflurane, isoflurane, enflurane and methoxyflurane, and at least one stabilizer agent employed in an enough amount to stabilize the referred amount of fluoroether compound until its saturation level, being the stabilizer agent a polyalcohol selected from the group constituted of propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, hexylene glycol and 1,3-butileneglicol, or a saturated cyclic alcohol preferably menthol, or mixtures thereof.

2. Stable pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is employed preferably in a concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight of the final composition.

3. Stable pharmaceutical composition, with anesthetic properties, characterized by comprising an amount of sevoflurane and at least one stabilizer agent, employed in an enough amount to stabilize the referred amount of sevoflurane, being the stabilizer agent a polyalcohol selected from the group constituted of propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, hexylene glycol and 1,3-butileneglicol, or a saturated cyclic alcohol preferably menthol, or mixtures thereof, wherein the stabilizer agent completely prevent the formation of the degradation products 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropanol and hydrofluoric acid.

4. Stable pharmaceutical composition according to claim 3 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is employed in a concentration ranging from 0.001% in

weight of the final composition until its saturation level.

5. Stable pharmaceutical composition according to claim 4 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is employed in a concentration up to 5% in weight of the final composition.

6. Stable pharmaceutical composition according to claim 3 characterized by the fact that the stabilizing agent is propylene glycol.

7. Stable pharmaceutical composition according to claim 6 characterized by the fact that propylene glycol is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight of the final composition.

8. Stable pharmaceutical composition according to claim 3 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is a polyethylene glycol of general formula $H(OCH_2CH_2)_nOH$ where n is equal or greater than 4.

9. Stable pharmaceutical composition according to claim 8 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is preferably polyethylene glycol 400.

10. Stable pharmaceutical composition according to claim 9 characterized by the fact that the polyethylene glycol 400 is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight of the final composition.

11. Stable pharmaceutical composition according to claim 3 characterized by the fact that the stabilizing agent is menthol.

12. Stable pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 characterized by the fact that menthol is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight of the final composition.

13. Method for stabilizing sevoflurane characterized by using at least one stabilizer agent, being the stabilizer agent a polyalcohol selected from the group constituted of propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, hexyleneglycol and 1,3-butileneglycol, or a saturated cyclic alcohols preferably menthol or mixtures thereof, wherein the stabilizer agent completely preclude the formation of the degradation products 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropanol and hydrofluoric acid.

14. Method according to claim 13 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is employed in a concentration ranging from 0.001% in weight of the final composition until its saturation level.

15. Method according to claim 14 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is employed in a concentration up to 5% in weight of the final composition.

16. Method according to claim 13 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is propylene glycol.

17. Method according to claim 16 characterized by the fact that propylene glycol is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight in relation to the weight of sevoflurane.

18. Method according to claim 13 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is a polyethylene glycol of general formula $H(OCH_2CH_2)_nOH$ where n is equal or greater than 4.

19. Method according to claim 18 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is preferably polyethylene glycol 400.

20. Method according to claim 19 characterized by the fact that polyethylene glycol 400 is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight in relation to the weight of sevoflurane.

21. Method according to claim 13 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is menthol.

22. Method according to claim 21 characterized by the fact that menthol is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight in relation to the weight of sevoflurane.

23. Method according to claim 13 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is added through quantitative measure apparatus and by leading to formation of a homogeneous mixture between the stabilizer and sevoflurane.

24. Method according to claim 13 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is employed for treat surfaces of containers or recipients used during the sevoflurane manufacturing steps.

25. Use of at least one stabilizer agent selected from the group constituted of polyalcohols and saturated cyclic alcohols for stabilizing anhydrous fluoroether compounds, wherein the stabilizer agent is used in a concentration ranging from 0.001% in weight in relation to the weight of the fluoroether compound until its saturation level.

26. Use according to claim 25 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is used in a concentration up to 5% in weight of the final composition.

27. Use according to claim 25 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is a polyalcohol selected from a group constituted of propylene glycol,

polyethylene glycol, hexylene glycol, 1,3-butileneglycol or mixtures thereof.

28. Use according to claim 27 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is propylene glycol.

29. Use according to claim 28 characterized by the fact that propylene glycol is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight in relation to the fluoroether compound.

30. Use according to claim 27 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is a polyethylene glycol of general formula $H(OCH_2CH_2)_nOH$ where n is equal or greater than 4.

31. Use according to claim 30 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is preferably polyethylene glycol 400.

32. Use according to claim 31 characterized by the fact that polyethylene glycol 400 is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight in relation to the fluoroether compound.

33. Use according to claim 25 characterized by the fact that the saturated cyclic alcohol is menthol.

34. Use according to claim 33 characterized by the fact that menthol is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight in relation to the fluoroether compound.

35. Use according to claim 25 characterized by the fact that the anhydrous fluoroether compound is preferably sevoflurane.

36. Use of at least one stabilizer agent selected from the group constituted of polyalcohols and saturated cyclic alcohols for stabilizing a fluoroether compound

presenting water from 20 ppm until its saturation level, wherein the stabilizer agent is used in a concentration ranging from 0.001% in weight in relation to the fluoroether compound until its saturation level.

37. Use according to claim 36, characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is used in a concentration up to 5% in weight of the final composition.

38. Use according to claim 36 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is a polyalcohol selected from the group constituted of propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, hexylene glycol, 1,3-butyleneglycol or mixtures thereof.

39. Use according to claim 38 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is propylene glycol.

40. Use according to claim 39 characterized by the fact that propylene glycol is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight in relation to the fluoroether compound.

41. Use according to claim 38 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is a polyethylene glycol of general formula $H(OCH_2CH_2)_nOH$ where n is equal or greater than 4.

42. Use according to claim 41 characterized by the fact that the stabilizer agent is preferably polyethylene glycol 400.

43. Use according to claim 42 characterized by the fact that polyethylene glycol 400 is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight in relation to the fluoroether compound.

44. Use according to claim 36 characterized by the fact that the saturated cyclic alcohol is menthol.

45. Use according to claim 44 characterized by the fact that menthol is used in a preferred concentration ranging from 0.001% to 0.200% in weight in relation to the fluoroether compound.

46. Use according to claim 36, characterized by the fact the fluoroether compound presenting water content ranging from 20ppm until its saturation level is preferably o sevoflurane.

47. Use of the stable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1 in human and veterinary anesthesia.

48. Use of the stable pharmaceutical composition of claim 3 in human and veterinary anesthesia.

49. Use of a polyalcohol, liquid at room temperature, selected from the group constituted of propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, 1,3-butileneglycol or mixtures thereof, for treat surfaces of containers or recipients that will contact with a fluoroether compound, such as sevoflurane, through procedures selected from rinsing, aspersion, vaporization and nebulization, in order to inactivate eventual traces of acid substances.